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writer. He obscures the point at issue often by an excessive multiplication of instances, reminding us of a catalogue rather than of a chapter. A few misprints mar the pages: "treizième" for *quatorzième* (p. 112); "ester" for *rester* (p. 162); "Nevil's Cross" for Neville's Cross (p. 167).

D. S. M.

A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe. By DAVID JAYNE HILL, LL.D. Volume II. *The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty.* (New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1906. Pp. xxv, 663.)

THE period covered by Dr. Hill's new volume is that from the beginnings of the Hundred Years' War to the Peace of Westphalia—1313-1648. It is a period far richer in diplomatic activity than the medieval centuries which were his earlier theme. "The field", to borrow from his preface his own excellent summary, "is occupied by the conflicts of national states, first for coherence and then for expansion. After they become disengaged from the fetters of feudalism, instead of two great antagonists contending for world supremacy, we behold a group of powerful monarchies struggling with one another for primacy. It is in this contest that Italy, designated as their prey, becomes their political teacher. Germany, France, Spain, and finally England all enter the arena of contention more or less under the influence of the imperial idea. Germany desires to recover its ancient preponderance in Italy; France pivots its international activity upon adventures of expansion; Spain, having obtained possession of Naples, aims at controlling the whole peninsula; and England covets the crown of France. But the Papacy and Venice frustrate for a time all foreign schemes to obtain supremacy in Italy; the system of Italian equilibrium becomes a model for Europe; and, as in the earlier period Italy was rescued from subjection to imperial power by diplomatic combinations, so the national monarchies, after aiming at indefinite expansion and striving to outstrip one another by drawing into their service the forces of their allies, finally adjust themselves to a system of balanced and co-ordinate power based upon the principle of territorial sovereignty."

Through this labyrinth of changing aims and changing systems, of intrigue and double-dealing, Dr. Hill guides us with a sure eye and a firm hand. While he is alive to every advance in the methods of international intercourse—the institution of permanent embassies, the official transmission of despatches, the diplomatic use of secret ciphers, the employment of the modern vernaculars—it is increasingly clear that what interests him most is not diplomacy but international development. To a much larger extent than earlier diplomatic historians—even than Flassan, who found it wise to add to the title of his "*Histoire de la Diplomatie Française*" the explanatory alternative, "*ou de la Politique de la France*"—he has included in his narrative the general history of his period. But, if this somewhat narrows his space for the details of

negotiations, it enables him more clearly to set forth their deeper causes and results; and it is in this luminous exposition of the broader bearings of diplomacy that the lasting worth of Dr. Hill's work is likely to be found.

Not that his study has lacked minuteness. His reading has been singularly broad and thorough, and the bibliographies appended to his chapters form a most useful introduction to the vast and multiplying literature of his subject. Few titles of serious importance are wanting, and there is seldom a slip in the description. If he nowhere indulges in polemics, his carefully worded verdicts show a clear sense of the controversies still unsettled; and his dicta, though often open to dissent, do not transcend the fair limits of opinion. The field in which he shows himself least sure-footed is that of historical geography. Ducal Burgundy and Franche-Comté more than once change places (pp. 134, 297, 300), and it must be Franche-Comté of which he is thinking when he calls (p. 383) the Duchy of Burgundy "so important in securing a safe frontier to France". The Swiss cantons are sometimes miscounted (pp. 108, 287). The Austrian lands pawned to Charles the Bold did not connect the separated parts of his domain or even lie between them, and the Breisgau is not in Elsass (p. 108). The Ortenau should not lose its article and be coupled with Hagenau, as if it were a town instead of a district; and it might have been well to make it clear, too, that by Hagenau the *Landvogtei* is meant (pp. 326, 329). To speak (p. 358) of Charles V.'s "lands on the Upper Rhine, Elsass, and Würtemberg" is to imply that Elsass is not on the Upper Rhine or that Würtemberg is. The proximity of the Palatinate to France and the Netherlands (p. 556) was hardly such as to help explain its Calvinism: neither approached it closely, and there were nearer refuges for the exiles of both.

Nor can he be unquestionably followed in his other excursions outside the realm of diplomacy. Once he essays a description of a battle (p. 127): "An avalanche of thirty-five thousand mountaineers, armed with terrible pikes and powerful crossbows, swept down the steep slopes" upon the "sixty thousand Burgundian soldiers" "concentrated . . . between the deep Lake of Morat and the mountain-wall that rises above it." But the Lake of Morat is not a deep one, there is no mountain-wall in the neighborhood, and the Swiss had first to dislodge a Burgundian force from the plateau before they could sweep down (not, so far as is known, "concealed and protected by the foliage") the gentle hill-slope to the lake. As to their numbers and their weapons let his military critics dispute. Students of the Reformation, too, will be puzzled by his conception of "Zwingli's idea of congregational self-government" (pp. 424, 434), and will hardly accept unqualified his sentences as to the Protest and its Diet. They may even be tempted to smile at seeing Denifle's assault on Luther as a theologian and as a man cited as an authority on his political significance. But slips such as

these—and the present reviewer has found not many—are trifling blemishes in a book of such wide and conscientious erudition.

Maps and tables again enhance the usefulness of the work, which should take rank among the best of our books of reference.

GEORGE L. BURR.

Histoire de la Pragmatique Sanction de Bourges sous Charles VII.

Par NOËL VALOIS, Membre de l'Institut. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1906. Pp. cxcii, 288.)

ONE hundred and two documents are here published, drawn from the archives of the parlements of Paris and of Poitiers; the correspondence of Martin V. and the confessor of Charles VII.; the formularies of the Chancellery; the Trésor des Chartes; special compilations pertaining either to the council of Basel or to the question of Gallican liberties in the registers of St. Martin de Tours, St. Étienne de Bourges and Ste. Croix d'Orléans, together with the archive collections of Paris, the Vatican, the British Museum, the Bodleian, and the libraries of Poitiers and Carpentras. Aside from their value in the first instance, many are interesting for the information which they furnish upon the law and the diplomacy of the period; from the point of view of language; or merely as specimens of judicial eloquence. The element of style is especially to be remarked in the two important memoirs drawn up by Jean Jouvenal des Ursins.

The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges was the logical sequence of the findings of the reforming councils of the fifteenth centuries. At the council of Basel the question of the reform of the church in head and members was still an issue. Nicholas of Cusa, one of the most passionate adversaries of the curia, there revived the principles of Gerson, but drew from them conclusions which the latter would have disavowed. Eugenius IV. in vain attempted to stem the flood. Driven from Rome by his revolted subjects and abandoned by most of the cardinals, he finally was compelled to yield, and the acts of Basel were published in the name and with the bull of the council and not under the name and seal of the pope. The acts of the council re-established the election of bishops by chapters; laid down educational and moral qualifications for the bishops; prescribed the regular holding of provincial councils; limited the right of excommunication and interdict and of appeals to Rome; established regulations governing the election and conduct of the pope; and abolished the annates required for the confirmation or collation of benefices.

The secular princes were not slow to avail themselves of the political advantage afforded by the findings of the council. After the treaty of Arras and the death of Bedford, when the tide of success was unmistakably flowing in favor of the French crown, Charles VII. frankly took advantage of the findings of the reform councils and the weakness of